

2. Claims 51-55 stand rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-22 of U.S. Patent 5,122,464.

While not agreeing with this rejection, Applicants respectfully submit that a terminal disclaimer may be provided upon indication that the pending claims are allowable.

3. Claims 56-58 stand rejected under 35 USC § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite in the recitation of "reduced". The Examiner asserts that the term "reduced" is subjective and could include a cell which produces 99.99% of normal GS activity.

Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection and submit that the definition of "reduced" is clear to anyone reading the specification because this term has a well recognized definition. For instance, Webster's New World Dictionary (3rd College Edition) defines "reduced" as "to lessen in any way, as in size, weight, amount, value, price, etc.; diminish" (a copy of this page is attached as exhibit A).

The Examiner states that this term could encompass cells which produce 99.99% of normal GS activity to cells producing 0.001% of normal GS activity. Applicants respectfully agree with the Examiner that the term "reduced" encompasses the stated levels of GS activity. Applicants respectfully direct the Examiner to the preamble of claim 56 which recites: "A method of endowing a cell line with the ability to survive in a medium

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lacking glutamine...". According to this limitation of claim 56, it is the vector which endows the cell line with the ability to survive in glutamine-free medium. Therefore, the endogenous levels of glutamine are not an issue.

Applicants respectfully submit that the level of endogenous GS activity is not a limiting factor in the claimed method as vector encoded GS is a dominant selectable marker wherein cells expressing endogenous levels of GS can be selected against by the use of GS inhibitors such as Msx (see page 9, first paragraph of the specification). Applicants have shown that selection for gene amplification using Msx leads almost exclusively to the isolation of clones in which the vector-derived GS gene has been amplified over the endogenous gene (see page 9, second paragraph of the specification).

Applicants respectfully submit that the test for indefiniteness is whether one skilled in the art would understand the bounds of the claim when read in light of the specification. Miles Laboratories, Inc. v. Shandon Inc., 27 USPQ2d 1123, 1126, 997 F.2d 870 (Fed. Cir. 1993). If the claims read in light of the specification reasonably apprise those skilled in the art of the scope of the invention, § 112, second paragraph demands no more. Id. Given this test for indefiniteness and the fact that GS is a dominant selectable marker, the recitation of "reduced" levels of GS in the claimed method of endowing a cell line with the ability to survive without glutamine cannot be held to be

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indefinite. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the above identified rejection.

CONCLUSIONS

In view of the above discussion and Amendments, Applicants respectfully submit that the application is considered to be in condition for allowance. The Examiner is invited to call the undersigned attorney if any minor matter remains.

Respectfully submitted,



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Exhibit A

THIRD COLLEGE EDITION

Webster's New World Dictionary

OF AMERICAN ENGLISH

VICTORIA NEUFELDT

Editor in Chief

DAVID B. GURALNIK

Editor in Chief Emeritus



Webster's New World
Cleveland & New York

red-hot (red'hät') *adj.* 1 hot enough to glow; very hot 2 very excited, angry, ardent, etc. 3 very new; current [*red-hot news*] — *adv.* [*Colloq.*] a frankfurter; hot dog

redia (re'dē a) *n.*, pl. *rediae* (-dē ē) [ModL, after F. *Redi*, 17th-c. It. naturalist] a larval stage of many trematodes, usually a parasitic flatworm, produced by a sporocyst and producing daughter rediae or cercariae

red-in-gate (red'in gät') *n.* [Fr. altered < E. *riding coat*] 1 a man's long, full-skirted overcoat 2 a long, unlined, lightweight coat, open down the front, worn by women

red ink [from the use of red ink to enter debits in account books] 1 a deficit or loss shown in the accounts of a bank, company, etc. 2 the condition of showing such a loss or deficit

red-in-to-grate (red in'ta grät', ri din'-) *vt.* -grated, -grating [ME *redintegraten* < L *redintegratus*, pp. of *redintegrare*; see RE- & INTEGRATE] to make whole or perfect again; reunite; reestablish

red-in-te-gra-tion (red in'ta grä'shən, ri din'-) *n.* [ME *redintegratio* < L *redintegratio*] 1 a redintegrating or being redintegrated 2 a process, the tendency to respond to a later stimulus in the same way as to an earlier common stimulus of which the later one was a part

red-rect (re'di rekt', -di-) *vt.* to direct again or to a different place — *adv.* Law designating the examination of one's own witness again, after cross-examination by the opposing lawyer — **red-rec-tion** *n.*

red-count (re dis'kount, re'dis'-) *vt.* to discount (esp. commercial paper) for a second time — *n.* 1 the act or process of rediscounting 2 rediscounted commercial paper — **red-dis-count'able** *adj.*

red-count rate the rate of interest charged by a district Federal Reserve Bank for rediscounting top-grade commercial paper offered by its member banks

red-trib-ute (re dis'trib'yoot, -yoot) *vt.* -uted, -uting to distribute again or in a different way — **red-dis-trib'u-tion** *n.* — **red-dis-trib'u-tive** *adj.*

red-trib-ute (re dis'trikt) *vt.* to divide anew into districts, esp. so as to reapportion electoral representatives

red-vi-vus (re'di v'vəs) *adj.* [LL < L, renewed, renovated < *red-*, *vivus*, living < *vivere*; see QUICK] restored to life; reborn; reincarnated [a Napoleon *redivivus*]

Redlands (red'landz) [after the reddish soil in the area] city in S Calif.; near San Bernardino: pop. 44,000

red lead red oxide of lead, Pb₃O₄, derived from massicot, used in making paint, in glassmaking, etc.

red-letter (red'let'er) *adj.* designating a memorable or joyous day or event from the custom of marking holidays on the calendar in red ink

red light 1 any danger or warning signal; specif., a red lamp, flare, etc. 2 a red spotlight

red-light district (red'lit') a district (in a town or city) containing many brothels: brothels in such districts formerly displayed red lights

red-lin-ing (red'lin'in) *n.* [from the practice of outlining such areas in red on a map] the systematic refusal by some lending institutions or insurance companies to issue mortgage loans or insurance on property in certain neighborhoods regarded by them as deteriorating

red man a North American Indian: sometimes an offensive term

red meat meat that is red before cooking; esp., beef or mutton as distinguished from pork, veal, poultry, etc.

red-neck or red-neck (red'nek) *n.* [from the characteristic sun-burned neck acquired in the fields by farm laborers] [Slang] a poor, white, rural Southerner, often, specif., one regarded as ignorant, bigoted, violent, etc.

red-ness (-nis) *n.* the state or quality of being red

redo (re'dō) *vt.* -did', -done', -do'ing 1 to do again or do over 2 to redecorate (a room, etc.)

red oak 1 any of several oaks having leaves with sharp-tipped lobes, dark bark, and acorns which require two years to mature. 2 the reddish, hard wood of such a tree

red ochre a red, earthy hematite, used as a pigment

redolence (red'ləns) *n.* the quality or state of being redolent: Also **red-ol-ency** — *SYN.* SCENT

redolent (-ənt) *adj.* [Ofr < L *redolens*, pp. of *redolere*, to emit a scent < *red-*, intens. + *olere*, to smell (akin to odor, odor)] 1 sweet-smelling; fragrant 2 smelling (of) [redolent of the ocean] 3 suggestive or evocative (of) — **red-ol-ent-ly** *adv.*

Redon (re'don'). Old-Ion (ō dē lōn') 1840-1916; Fr. painter & lithographer

Redondo Beach (re dān'dō bēch') [< Sp *redondo*, circular, round + *beach*] city in SW Calif., on the Pacific: suburb of Los Angeles: pop. 17,000

red osier 1 a shrubby dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*) with dark-red branches and white or bluish fruit 2 any of several willows with reddish or purple stems

redou-ble (re dub'l) *vt.* -bled, -bling [LME *redoubler* < MFr *redoubler*; see RE- & DOUBLE] 1 a) to make twice as much or twice as great b) to make much greater; intensify [*redouble your efforts*] 2 to make echo or reecho 3 to refold; double back 4 [Arch.] to repeat — *vi.* to become twice as great or twice as much 2 to reecho 3 to turn backward, as on one's tracks 4 Bridge to further increase the point value or penalty of a bid which an opponent has doubled, by saying "redouble" when it is one's turn to bid — *n.* Bridge a doubling

redoubt (ri daut') *n.* [Fr *redoute* < It *ridotta* < ML *reductus*, refuge, pp. of L *reducere*; see REDUCE] 1 a) a breastwork outside a fortification, to defend approaches, etc. b) a breastwork within a fortification 2 any stronghold

red-out-able (-ə bəl) *adj.* [ME *redoutable* < MFr *redoutable* <

redouter, to fear, dread < L *re-*, intens. + *dubitare*, to DOUBT] 1 formidable; fearsome [a *redoutable foe*] 2 commanding respect [a *redoutable logician*] — **re-doubt'ably** *adv.*

redound (ri dound') *vi.* [ME *redounden* < MFr *redonder* < L *redundare*, to overflow < *re(d)-*, intens. + *undare*, to surge, swell < *unda*, a wave; see WATER] 1 to have a result or effect (to the credit or discredit, etc. of someone or something) 2 to come back; react; recoil (upon): said of honor or disgrace 3 [Obs.] to surge up or overflow

red-out (red'out') *n.* [RED + (BLACK)OUT] a blurring of vision, as if by a red mist, caused by the forcing of blood into the head during feet-first acceleration, as in flying

re-dox (re'daks') *n.* [< *red(uction)-ox(idation)*] Chem. OXIDATION-REDUCTION

red pepper 1 any of various capsicums having a many-seeded green fruit that turns red when it is ripe: see CAPSICUM 2 the fruit

red pine a wide-spreading pine (*Pinus resinosa*) of the NE U.S., with glossy, green needles in groups of two

red-poll (red'pōl') *n.* [RED + POLL] any of a number of finches (genus *Acanthis*) with a red patch on the head and a black chin

Red Poll (pōl) any of a breed of medium-sized, reddish beef and dairy cattle with no horns, originating in Norfolk and Suffolk counties, England

re-draft (re'draft', -draft'; for *v.* *re draft'*, -draft') *n.* 1 a second or later draft or framing, as of a legislative bill 2 a new draft on the original drawer or endorser of a protested bill of exchange, for the amount of the bill plus charges and costs — *vt.* to draft again or anew

re-dress (ri dres'; for *n.*, usually *re'dres'*) *vt.* [ME *redressen* < OFr *redrecier*; see RE- & DRESS] 1 to set right; rectify or remedy, often by making compensation for (a wrong, grievance, etc.) 2 (Now Rare) to make amends to — *n.* 1 a compensation or satisfaction, as for a wrong done 2 the act of redressing. — *SYN.* REPARATION — **redress the balance** (or scales) to make a fair adjustment; see that justice is done — **re-dress'able** *adj.* — **re-dress'er** *n.*

re-dress (re'dres') *vt.* to dress again

red-root (red'root', -root') *n.* any of various plants with red roots, as a) a small shrub (genus *Ceanothus*) of the buckthorn family b) a marsh plant (*Lachnanthes tinctoria*) of the bloodwort family, with sword-shaped leaves and flat clusters of small, woolly, yellow flowers, found along the Atlantic coast of the U.S. c) FIGWEED (sense 1) d) BLOODROOT

red salmon SOCKEYE SALMON

Red Sea sea between NE Africa & W Arabia; connected with the Mediterranean Sea by the Suez Canal & with the Indian Ocean by the Gulf of Aden: c. 1,400 mi. (2,253 km) long; c. 178,000 sq. mi. (461,000 sq. km)

red-shank (red'shank') *n.* either of two European sandpipers with reddish legs, esp. the more common species (*Tringa totanus*)

red shift the relationship between the positions of spectral lines from the light of near and distant luminous bodies in which the greater the distance, the greater the shift toward the longer wavelengths and lower frequencies at the red end of the spectrum; Hubble effect: thought to be a Doppler effect which would indicate motion away from the earth, as in an expanding universe

red-shirt (red'shirt') *n.* [from the traditional red shirts worn by the scrimmage team, with whom such players may continue to practice] [Slang] to withdraw (a player) from a varsity team for a year so that the player will be eligible for athletics an extra year later. — *n.* such a player

red siskin a South American finch (*Carduelis cucullata*) with a black head and red body, sometimes kept as a cage bird

red snapper 1 a reddish, edible, deep-water snapper fish (*Lutjanus campechanus*) of the Gulf of Mexico and W. Atlantic 2 any of several other reddish fishes, as a rockfish (*Sebastes ruberrimus*) of the E Pacific

red spider any of a number of small spider-mites that can defoliate plants

red squill 1 a variety of sea onion having red bulbs which yield a powder used chiefly in rat poison 2 this powder

red squirrel a common North American tree squirrel (genus *Tamiasciurus*) with reddish fur

red-start (-stārt') *n.* [RED + obs. *start* < ME *stert*, tail < OE *steort*; see STARK-NAKED] 1 any of various wood warblers; esp. the American redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*), the male of which is black and orange above and white below 2 any of a genus (*Phoenicurus*) of small European thrushes with a reddish tail; esp. a common species (*P. phoenicurus*)

red tape [after the tape commonly used to tie official papers] 1 official forms and routines 2 rigid application of regulations and routine; resulting in delay in getting business done

red tide a reddish discoloration of sea waters, caused by large numbers of red dinoflagellates (esp. genera *Gymnodinium* and *Gonyaulax*) that kill fish and other organisms by releasing poisonous products

red-top (-tāp') *n.* [from the reddish panicle of some forms] 1 a grass (*Agrostis gigantea*) grown in the cooler parts of North America for hay, pasturage, and lawns

re-duce (ri dōs', -dyōs') *vt.* -duced', -duc'ing [ME *reducen* < L at, ate, cār; ten, ēve; is, ice; gō, hōrn, look, tōol; oil, out; up, fur; a for unstressed vowels, as a in ago, u in focus; ' as in Latin (lat'n); chin; she; zh as in azure (azh'ər); thin, the; η as in ring (rin)] In etymologies: * = unattested; < = derived from; > = from which

reducer / reeky

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reducere, to lead back < *re-*, back + *ducere*, to lead: see **DUCT** 1 a) to lessen in any way, as in size, weight, amount, value, price, etc.; diminish b) to put into a simpler or more concentrated form 2 to bring into a certain order; systematize 3 to break up into constituent elements by analysis 4 a) to put into a different form [to reduce a talk to writing/ b) to change to a different physical form, as by melting, crushing, grinding, etc.] 5 to lower, as in rank or position; demote; downgrade 6 a) to bring to order, attention, obedience, etc., as by persuasion or force b) to subdue or conquer (a city or fort) by siege or attack 7 a) to bring into difficult or wretched circumstances [a people reduced to poverty/ b) to compel by need to do something [reduced to stealing/ 8 a) to weaken in bodily strength; make thin [reduced to skin and bones/ b) to thin (paint, lacquer, etc.), as with turpentine 9 *Arith.* to change in denomination or form without changing in value [to reduce fractions to their lowest terms/ 10 *Chem.* a) to decrease the positive valence of (an element or ion) b) to increase the number of electrons of (an atom, element, or ion) c) to remove the oxygen from; deoxidize d) to combine with hydrogen e) to bring into the metallic state by removing nonmetallic elements 11 *Phonet.* to articulate (a vowel) in a central position, giving it a neutral quality, as in an unstressed syllable 12 *Photog.* to weaken or lower the density of (a negative or print) by removing metallic silver 13 *Surgery* to restore (a broken bone, displaced organ, etc.) to normal position or condition —*vi.* 1 to become reduced 2 to lose weight, as by dieting —*SYN.* **DECREASE** —**reducibility** *n.* —**reducible** *adj.* —**reducibly** *adv.*

reducer (-ər) *n.* 1 a person or thing that reduces 2 *Mech.* a fitting for connecting two pipes of different size 3 *Photog.* a solution that dissolves silver, used to decrease the density of a negative or positive image

reducing agent any substance that reduces another substance, or brings about reduction, and is itself oxidized in the process

reducing glass a biconcave lens used for reducing the visual size of something viewed through it

reduc-tase (ri duk'tās, -tāz') *n.* [REDUCT(ION) + -ASE] any of a class of enzymes that catalyze biochemical reductions

reduc-tio ad absurdum (ri duk'tē ō' ad ab sur'dam, -shē ō') [*L.* reduction to absurdity] *Logic* the proof of a proposition by showing its opposite to be an obvious falsity or self-contradiction, or the disproof of a proposition by showing its consequences to be impossible or absurd

reduction (ri duk'shan) *n.* [LME *reducere* < *MF* *reducere* < *L.* *reducere* < *reducere*] 1 a reducing or being reduced 2 anything made or brought about by reducing, as a smaller copy, lowered price, etc. 3 the amount by which anything is reduced —**reductional** *adj.*

reduction division MEIOSIS (sense 1)

reduction-ism (-iz'm) *n.* any method or theory of reducing data, processes, or statements to seeming equivalents that are less complex or developed: usually a disparaging term —**reductionist** *n.*, *adj.* —**reductionistic** *adj.*

reduc-tive (ri duk'tiv) *adj.* [ML *reduc-tivus*] 1 of or characterized by reduction or reductionism 2 reducing or tending to reduce —**reduc-tively** *adv.*

reduc-tor (-tər) *n.* *Chem.* any apparatus for carrying out the reduction of metallic ions in solution for purposes of analysis; specif., a long tube filled with granular zinc for reducing a ferric solution to its ferrous salt

redundan-cy (ri dū'dan sē) *n.*, *pl.* -cies [L *redundantia*] 1 the state or quality of being redundant; superfluity 2 a redundant quantity; overabundance 3 the use of redundant words 4 the part of a redundant statement that is superfluous 5 [Brit., etc. (exc. Cdn.)] discharge from a job or employment because of not being needed; dismissal Also **re-dun'dance**

re-dun-dant (-dant) *adj.* [L *redundans*, *prp.* of *redundare*: see **REDOUND**] 1 more than enough; overabundant; excess; superfluous 2 using more words than are needed; wordy 3 unnecessary to the meaning: said of words and affixes 4 [Brit., etc. (exc. Cdn.)] laid off from work as no longer needed; discharged; dismissed —*SYN.* **WORDY** —**re-dun'dantly** *adv.*

re-du-pli-cate (ri dū'plā kāt', -dyōō'-; for *adj.* & *n.*, usually, -kit) *vt.* -cat'ed, -cat'ing [*L.* *reduplicatus*, *pp.* of *reduplicare*: see **RE- & DUPLICATE**] 1 to redouble, double, or repeat 2 a) to double (a root syllable or other element) so as to form an inflected or derived form of a word (as *tom-tom*), sometimes with certain changes, as of the vowel (as in *chitchat*) b) to form (words) by such doubling —*vi.* to be or become reduplicated —*adj.* 1 reduplicated; doubled 2 **VAL-VATE** (sense 2a) —*n.* something reduplicated

re-du-pli-ca-tion (ri dū'plā kā'shan, -dyōō'-) *n.* [LL *reduplicatio*] 1 a reduplicating or being reduplicated 2 something produced by reduplicating, as a word containing a reduplicated element 3 the element added in a reduplicated word form —**re-du'pli-ca-tive** *adj.*

re-du-vid (ri dū'vē id, -dyōō'-) *n.* [*L.* *ModL Reduvidae* < *L.* *reduvia*, hangnail, remnant < *OL* *reduvia* < **reducere*, to strip away < *red-*, *RE-* + *ducere* < *IE* base **du-*, to put on] **ASSASSIN BUG**

re-dux (rē'duks') *adj.* [L < *reducere*: see **REDUCE**] that has been brought back, revived, restored, etc.

red-ware (rēd'wer') *n.* [RED + *ware*, seaweed < *ME* *war* < *OE* < *IE* **wois-*, twig, wand, rod < base **wei-*, to twist, bend > *WIRE*] any of several large, brown, leathery, edible kelps (genus *Laminaria*)

red water TEXAS FEVER

red wine any wine made from dark, purplish grapes when the grape

skins are left with the juice after pressing to allow the absorption of reddish coloring agents during fermentation

red-wing (-wɪŋ') *n.* 1 a small European thrush (*Turdus iliacus*) with an orange-red patch on the underside of the wings 2 **RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD**

red-winged blackbird a North American blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) with a bright-red patch on each wing near the shoulder in the male Also **redwing blackbird**

red-wood (-wood') *n.* 1 a giant evergreen (*Sequoia sempervirens*) of the baldcypress family, having fire-resistant bark, enduring, wood, and needlelike leaves: found in coastal regions of California and S Oregon 2 **BIG TREE** 3 any of a number of trees with reddish wood or yielding a red dye 4 the wood of any of these trees

Redwood City city in W Calif., on San Francisco Bay: suburb of San Francisco: pop. 55,000

Redwood National Park national park in NW Calif., containing groves of redwood trees: 170 sq. mi. (440 sq. km)

red worm BLOODWORM

re-echo or **re-echo** (rē ek'ō) *vt.*, *vi.* -ech'ed, -ech'ing to echo back or again; resound —*n.*, *pl.* -ech'oes the echo of an echo Also **re-echo**

rechy (rē'chē) *adj.* **rechy'er**, **rechy'est** [LME *rechy* < *ME* *rechy* < *var.* of *rek*, *REEK*] [Now Chiefly Dial.] smoky, dirty, foul, or razed

reed (rēd) *n.* [ME *rede* < *OE* *hreed*, akin to OHG *hriot* < *IE* base

**kreut-*, to shake, tremble] 1 a) any of various tall, slender grasses (esp. genus *Phragmites*), with plumelike inflorescences, growing in wet or marshy land b) the stem of any of these grasses c) such plants or stems collectively, specif. as material for thatching, basketwork, etc. 2 a rustic musical instrument made from a hollow stem or stalk and played by blowing through it 3 an ancient Hebrew unit of linear measure equal to 6 cubits: Ezek. 47:3 4 a device on a loom, by means of which threads are drawn between the separated threads of the warp 5 [Old Poet.] an arrow 6 *Archit.*

a small, rounded molding: reading 7 *Music* a) a thin strip of soft, flexible substance, as cane, placed against the opening of the mouth, as in the clarinet, to produce a certain wind instrument, as the clarinet, so as to leave narrow opening: when vibrated by the breath, it produces a musical tone b) an instrument with a reed or reeds c) in some organs, et similar device that vibrates in a current of air —*vt.* to thatch or decorate with reeds

Reed (rēd) 1 John 1887-1920; U.S. journalist & radical 2 Walter 1851-1902; U.S. army surgeon & bacteriologist

reed-bird (-bɜrd') *n.* *diagonal name* for BOBOLINK

reed-buck (-buk') *n.*, *pl.* -buck' or -buck's [transl. of Du *riedbuck*, any of a genus (*Redunca*) of small African antelopes with white spread hooves and, in the males, backward-sloping, ringed horns turned inward and forward near the tips

reed-ing (-ɪŋ) *n.* 1 a small, rounded, decorative molding 2 a) such moldings, as on a column 3 knurling along the edge of a

reed instrument any instrument whose sound is produced by vibrating reed or reeds, including, specif., the oboe, clarinet, saxophone, English horn, and bassoon

reed mace Brit. name for CATTAIL

reed organ an organ with a set of free metal reeds instead of pipes to produce the tones: cf. **REED PIPE**

reed pipe an organ pipe in which the tone is produced by a current of air striking a vibrating reed in an opening in the pipe: cf. **FLUTE** the knob

reed stop 1 a set of reed pipes (in an organ) operated by one knob

re-educate or **re-educate** (rē ej'ə kāt') *vt.* -cat'ed, -cat'ing to educate again or anew, esp. so as to rehabilitate or adapt to new situations —**re-educ'a-tion** or **re-ed'u-ca-tion** *n.* —**re-ed'u-ca-tive** *adj.*

reedly (rēd'ē) *adj.* **reed'ly'er**, **reed'ly'est** 1 full of reeds 2 made of reeds 3 like a reed; slender, fragile, etc. 4 sounding like a reed instrument; thin: piping —**reed'ly** *adv.* —**reed'ly-ness** *n.*

reef (rēf) *n.* [prob. via Du or MLow *rif* < *ON*, lit., *riib*] 1 a ridge of rock, coral, or sand lying at or near the surface of the water

2 *Mining* a bed or vein of ore; lode —*SYN.* **SHOAL**

reef (rēf) *n.* [ME *rif* < *ON* *rif* < *IE* **reip-*, a strip of **rei-*, to tear, cut > *RIVE*]: orig. used of cords for reefing] *Naut.* part of a sail which can be folded or rolled up and made taut to reduce the area exposed to the wind, as during a storm —*vi.* to reduce the size of (a sail) by taking in part of it 2 to lower (a mast) or reduce the projection of (a bowsprit)

reefer (rē'fər) *n.* 1 a person who reefs 2 a short, thick, double-breasted coat in the style of a seaman's jacket 3 [from the appearance of a reef (of a sail)] [Slang] a marijuana cigarette [altered contr. of **REFRIGERATOR**] [Slang] a refrigerator truck, ship, etc.

reef knot a square knot used for reefing sails

reek (rēk) *n.* [ME < *OE* *rec*, akin to *ON* *reykr*, Ger *rauch*, < *IE* **reug-*, cloud, smoke] 1 vapor; fume 2 a strong, unpleasant smell

stench 3 [Scot. or North Eng.] smoke —*vi.* [ME *reken* < *OE* **reug-*, to give off steam or smoke] 2 to have a strong, unpleasant smell 3 to be permeated with anything very unpleasant or expose to the action of smoke or fumes 2 to emit or exude (fumes, etc.) —**reek'y** *adj.*

OBOE REED (SIDE VIEW)

OBOE REED (TOP VIEW)

CLARINET MOUTHPIECE WITH REED (SIDE VIEW)

REEDS

CLARINET MOUTHPIECE WITH REED (SIDE VIEW)

REEDS

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